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From Blackwood's Magazine. THE CANADA QUESTION. Continued From No. 17.

The rule adopted in the demarcation of limits, and the assignment of territory to the respective new provinces, betrays a singular contempt for the economy and the wants of the one, and that one exclusively the British portion, which, by the Royal Proclamation of 1763, inviting settlers, and guaranteeing privileges and protection, ought, if partiality were to be shown, to have had a preference in the eyes of the supreme powers. By the geographical position of Upper Canada it is cut off from all direct communication with the sea for the exportation of produce, or the importation of supplies, except under favour of Lower Canada, sovereign paramount of the St. Lawrence, or of New York, lord of the Hudson. With a humility or a stolidity which would be marvellous any tresses, river debouches, all abandoned to heights of Abraham, whilst the victors to tempt the rapids, and accept the wilderness for an inheritance. That the colonists, sought no divorce of their fortunes, and gathered from the chronicles of the period, to their successors. and the representations addressed to the British Parliament and Government against constitutional act.' Never indeed was truth expounded in a more masterly manner than in the remonstrance delivered at the bar of the House of Commons by their joint agent, on the 23d of March 1791. From this document altogether of high national interest, and worthy the study of statesmen, we present the following exand upon events since accomplished :-

to engage this honourable house to reject the plan of a new independent government. I beg leave to request that honourable members will recollect and attend to the geographical situation of that country, from it will appear evident that no vessel of any kind can proceed farther up the as every article of necessity or luxury which the inhabitants of the upper districts have occasion for from Britan, or any foreign country, must come to them by the river St. Lawrence, they must be landed at or below Montreal, where they must be stored by the merchants of Quebec or Montreal until carriages or boats are provided to send them forward; likewise, that every article of produce which the people of these upper districts wish to export must be sent in boats to Montreal, or perhaps to Quebec, for the purpose of being shipped for exportation; and that as well in passing through the lower country, become subject to the laws, regulations, du. ties, and taxes which may be imposed by principally lawyers, was gradually organithe legislature of the lower country. Now zed among the Franco-Canadians, never, supposing the division to take place, as it and not now, formidable for numbers, nor may be expected that the new legislature for the talent or ability of the members venue towards the support of the civil go- times, inasmuch as still of a superior orvernment of that part of the province it is der to the mass of ignorance and superstimore than probable, that wherever money tion by which they are surrounded in the is raised for that or any other public pur- great body of their countrymen, upon pose, will be done by duties payable upon whose naturally honest and simple characthat deserves the most serious reflection of to operate in any way to suit their own the people inhabiting the upper province majority of the House of Assembly, it has will approve of and be content to pay tax- es or duties on their importations or exportations, when the produce of those taxes or duties is to be applied towards supports.

\* The venerable old gentleman is still alive and hearty, as we rejoice to learn from a metropolitan friend who assisted at the celebration of his 89th birth-day a few weeks ago.

to promote agriculture, or particular trades or manufactures, of which the people in the upper provinces cannot, from their situa. ation, participate the advantages. It is impossible, sir, if the province of Quebec, is to be divided, for the wisdom of man to lay down a plan for these objects that will not afford matter of dispute, and create an-

imosities between the governments of the two provinces, which, in a few years, may lead to the most serious consequences. This would be sowing the seeds of dissension and quarrels, which, however easy it may be to raise, it will be found exceedingly difficult to appease.

Again, he adds:-" Sir I have considered the subject a thousand times since I ding to the title page, but, as generally upon the sale or successive sales of the feelings began to come over me, which I first heard of this intended division, but believed, written and published by the idea of the motive which has induced the proposition of such a dangerous experiment; he) "ta population Française sent accroi- falls into the seigneur. The House of point it out as expedient for the advantage morale et politique;" and in the same page and safety of government, or for the general convenience or prosperity of the people, bly votes rewards for the destruction of to divide that country, it may then be done with more judgment, from a more certain to prevent emigration from being a calams knowledge of the consequences of such a lity for these colonies." The language is division. The inconveniences that may significant,—indeed it has all the air of arise from continuing the province united under one legislature are few, and they tually laid a poll tax upon emigrants Briare well known and understood; the ad- tish born and we believe upon them only vantages are unanimity, mutual support, and of all that belongs to the "nation" and the strength; but no man can tell the danger of same resolve to make it a home as uneasy a separation. The dangers, however, to be as unwelcome to strangers and sojourners, apprehended are political weakness, disun- the French laws of the old regime are ion, animosities, and quarrels."

Mr. Lymburner in 1791; and so had his tition to adopt to a new state of society, prophetic eye taken measure of the coming and to new and more enlarged relations, events which cast their shadows beforewhere out of Downing Street, the con- so almost undoubted his second sightquerors were stowed far away inland \_ that every sentence seems a prophecy, and locked up rearward and westward, and every prediction has been fulfilled to the 000 heads of families, state that besides the keys of this prison-house, converted, by letter. If it were possible for a good man the grievance of being subject to French a storm near the premises of one Fowler. industry and matchless perseverance, into a to rejoice over the full accomplishment of laws they cannot get justice, even of that storehouse for nations, consigned to the ills foreseen, and vainly forewarned, that sort, without travelling from 100 to 150 keeping of the vanquished-scaports, for upright patriot and sagacious statesman miles in search of it-to Montreal, Quemay now enjoy a rich harvest of scorn over bec or Three Rivers-and even then they and the red articlery of heaven played trethe Franco Canadians conquered on the those who despised or rejected their counsels, and took no heed to their warnings.\* petitioners understand not; that de facto were left to hew their way through the forest, We learn, indeed, that the division of the province of Quebec had hardly become the House of Assembly; that their complaints law of the land, when the then ministers of to that House have always been treated both of the one and the other province, the crown became aware of its glaring im- with contempt or indifference; that they policy, and so declared themselves to Mr. are placed almost out of the pale of civil at that time exhibited no loathing towards Lymburner; but, without adopting any each other, for as yet they had salaried no measures of a remedial or counteracting demagogues at home or abroad, may be tendency, the deed was left a fatal legacy

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada pursued a course of action so systemthe division, and other enactments of the atically in accordance, that it is difficult to imagine Mr. Lymburner's speech not to have formed its text-book. A perpetual warfare has been kept up against the co-ordinate branches of the legislature; encroachments upon their separate functions, followed up year by year with extraordinary perseverance and considerable tact, have been feebly when at all opposed, and almost tracts, all we have room for, which bear invariably ended by plenary concessions forcibly upon the present aspect of affairs made with the earnest but vain intent of and upon events since accomplished:—

'There is one consideration of the utmost importance to the tranquillity of the most importance to the tranquillity of the cil parts of that country.

Couciliation. Of late open and undisguised da, in 1828, and up to this present time myself upon the broad stone steps at the door, as the storm broke away, to watch the sun as his beams peered through the munication,—they are wafted hitherward with every breeze from the Atlantic. By conciliation. Of late open and undisguised da, in 1828, and up to this present time myself upon the broad stone steps at the breathless from the weight of their burden, and which will alone, I hope, be sufficient of Peers-have been cashiered upon the an act which received the Royal assent in luminary just as he was sinking into a bed the removal of some heavy fragments of demand of the Lower House; the purity 1829, an attempt, such as it is, was made of molten gold. I next busied myself in rocks at the base of the precipice, the of justice and the independence of the Bench, have been tampered with, and the executive sought to be compassed, by voting the salaries of judges and the civil list them being empowered to return two But before the orange glow of the defrom year to year, instead of permanently as before, until, at length, at this present river St. Lawrence then the city of Mon- moment, the supplies have been altogether treal on account of the rapids, which are withheld for a period of two years, and immediately above that town. Of course, public functionaries of all grades, from the public functionaries of all grades, from the governor and judges downwards, left unsalaried, and many of them reduced in consequence to a state of the greatest distress. Let it not be forgotten, moreover, that and a half of inhabitants, the right of rep- er slender proportions. His hair was as whilst they hesitated not to rob the real labourers of their hire especial care was taken to vote and to receive the wages which by their own authority alone they tive state of commercial law in France is | igin; and as he threw off his oil-cloth cloak had appropriated to themselves out of the sufficiently notorious at this present time; which had protected him from the drenchpublic monies, of which they ought to have under the old regime, it was still worse, or ing shower just over, his mein was still been the honest guardians and not the selfish plunderers-but, with these matters

we shall have occasion to deal hereafter. From the moment that the "Constituthe articles of import as of export must, tion" became the law of the land, and an from the metropolitan country having mulindependent legislature was established, a clique of ambitious and bigoted persons, of Quebec shall, in due time, provide re- above mediocrity, but dangerous at all importations. It is, therefore, an object ters experience and cunning qualify them agriculture, almost exclusively British, were

we are told that as "the House of Assemwolves, it is no less urgent to devise means being official; for the Legislature has acscrupulously enforced, -every attempt to The italics are our own, but so spoke reform them resisted, every prayer or pecontemptuously refused. The petitions of the inhabitants of Dunham, and some forty or fifty other townships, signed by 10,government; that they can account for this only on the supposition that the Franco-Canadian House of Assembly have determined that emigrants of British origin should have no inducement to seek an asy. lum or become settlers in Lower Canada.\_ The latter object, if true, had marvellonsly succeeded: for of nearly 100,000 who had arrived within the last few years, scarcely 1000 had settled in the Townships or made Lower Canada other than a place of transit; vast numbers passed over into the Townships; the six counties composing heavens.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

Termshillings currency per year, payable at the object of the conducting public remembrance of the conquest; to keep Brits is connexion and British supremacy in the payment.

Termshillings currency per year, payable at the lower province, or for building public remembrance of the conquest; to keep Brits is connexion and British supremacy in the lack-ground; to arrogate a separate national pose of granting bounties or encouragements. their writings, the "Nation Canadienne" combined with the Lots et Ventes, is pecuis introduced and dwelt upon at every liarly unfavourable to the improvement of turn, with all the ridiculous pomposity of property, and is the real cause why the the bursting bull-frog, and all the airs and Seigneuries or French settlements are graces of a Mons, Calicot of la grande na- in value and culture, so greatly behind tion. The increasing numbers of British those portions of Canada where the Ensettlers under all discouragements was a glish tenure of free and common soccage source of incessant and nervous agitation, lest the Nation Canadienne should be derstood from the operation of the Lots et swallowed up in the multitudes of stardy Ventes, by which a fine is payable to the yeomen, Highlanders and Irish which an seigneur of twelve and a fraction per cent nually migrate to the shores of the St. upon every successive transfer of the land Lawrence. This fear haunts them in all held under that feudal tenure. Thus a man their legislation, and all their refusals to may have purchased under this title for one legislate. In the Tableau Statistique des thousand pounds, laying out ten thousand deux Canadas Isidore Le Brun, accor- more in improvements and alterations; estate, through deaths or otherwise, the strove to repel. Creeping into bed, I have not been able to form any reasonable clique, the feeling vents itself throughout the work. "Dans le Bas Canada" (says the original price, but the increased value, to compose myself to sleep. But the effort if at any future period experience should tre ses craintes de perdre sa superiorite Assembly upholds the antedilavian law, as tending to secure property in the same family notwithstanding that it acts as a bar against the investment of capital, and deteriorates property; it is consoled, however by the reflection, that it stays British emigration, or renders it ruinous to the luckless adventurers who unwittingly tempt fortune within the domain of laws so barbarous. To those who would more fully understand the subject, we recommend the evidence of Mr. Simon M'Gillivray, and (then) Mr, Edward Ellice in the Parliamentary Report of 1828. to be continued.

### MISCELLANY.

### THE MURDERED TRAVELLER.

It was more than forty years ago, when I was one day riding from 'Sopus down to the limekilns, that I was overtaken by who kept a public house in the town of New Paltz, & I was obliged to seek shelter in his house. It rained with great violence, was too late for me to proceed by daylight, they are without any representation in the and I determined to remain where I was, over night. Not that I had forgotten the many bloody rumours that had formally gone abroad respecting the sudden disappearance of travellers from Fowler's mansion....on the contrary, the disappearance of a jolly tinman, who had supplied the Duch inhabitants for many years with his knicks knacks, came forcibly to my mind. But Fowler knew me, and had no reason to suppose I could have more than a few dollars of change about me, for the exigencies of a thirty mile's ride. There need therefore be no apprehension of danger in my case, even though the pedlar's strange disappearance was yet a mystery. Besides I was ashamed to allow, even to United States, where they found them myself, that fear could disturb my thoughts, selves in a less foreign country. These or that the least particle of superstitions grievances are thus detailed in 1823; but dread, now that I had become a grown up they are repeated by other petitioners, in- man, yet lurked within my bosom. So habitants of, or interested in Lower Cana- ordering my horse to the stable, I seated to remedy the complaint of nonrepresental counting the stars, as they successively betion, by extending the right to the Eastern gan to twinkle with silvery radiance in the

members each where the population amoun- parted orb of day had quite disappeared ted to 4000 and above, and one member from the western horizon, a stranger rode where it was above one, but below 4000. up to the tavern, mounted upon a spirited Now by the "Constitutional Act," the coal-black charger, who stood pawing the cities of Montreal and Quebec each return ground, champing the heavy plated bridle four members; but however the counties bits, and snorting away the foam, as his of the Eastern Townships increase, even master inquired for lodgings. The stranto their capacity of containing one million ger was a tall man, of elegant though rathresentation for them remains stationary; black as his steed, his dark quick eye was the mark of Cain is set upon them as not lighted up with peculiar lustre. A proud of the "Nation Canadienne." - The defection of the lip denoted a more southern orrather such a thing was almost unknown. more graceful and commanding. Like his on the stairway. They approached near-Canada, before the conquest, having little own attire, the equipage of his horse was trade, had no trading laws; but the new nearly new, and elegant, and a well-filled this moment I was startled from a very blood transfused into her shrivelled veins portmanteau contained the stranger's luga deep tho' unquiet sleep, by the shrill and tiplied her commercial relations a thousand- teau from the saddle with his own hands. fold, or rather having created an entirely while the host (my old acquaintance, Fownew world of commerce and industry, laws became necessary for the regulation and pings. When the stranger placed the port protection of these novel species of proper- manteau upon the stoop, I thought it dety. Nevertheless, the Assembly assuming seended with uncommon momentum; and to represent the whole people, opposed I also observed that Fowler took occa- pus, for't I know afore now! Thus ended themselves to all legislation or improve. sion, rather dexterously, and as he supposment; declaring the coutume de Paris, ed, without being seen, to try its weight, ever experienced. such as before the revolution it was, to be as he placed the saddle by its side: he the antiquated code by which the vast and then led the impatient animal to the stacomplex interests of navigation, trade and ble.

to be regulated. The enactment, indeed, the stranger partook of some slight refresh. words, they should see twice as much as they honourable members to consider how far views. Constituting from the first a great of a law whereby debtors could purge them ments at the same board with myself, and say; but, from their conduct, one would selves of liability for debt by a mere oath requested to be shown to his apartment for suppose that they were born with two of negation, and the facilities afforded and the night.

confirmed by the state of the law to mortgage frauds, whereby a hundred mortgages said the stranger.
might lie against the land, and all parties 'Never mind that, sir,' said the land, have seen into nothing.

will bring it along, sir.'

'I prefer taking it myself,' returned the stranger, and the light being ready, he was ushered up stairs into his room. The apartment to which I was assigned

was next to that of the stranger, and my

window looked out upon the memorable

fields across which the tinman was reported

so often to have made his trackless jour

ney. And there, too, a little further on, was the formidable butress of rocks, into the solid sides of which, the unquiet shadows were wont to depart. The moon having risen, objects were distinctly visis ble to a still greater distance than the haunted ledge. Certain strange undefinable was vain. The tinman and his cart, the stranger and his portmanteau, and the sinister look of Fowler, as he adroitly tried the weight of it, danced through my imagination with vivid and unpleasant distinctness. I got up and barricadoed my door as silently as possible, and crawled into bed again, only to toss from side to side with the feverish restlessness and excitement,...starting now and then from a fitful slumber, as I dreamed of the tinman and his cart. Thus hour after hour passed away, though perhaps I was for a time, more than once, entirely oblivious. But my courage and feelings were, in the course of the night, put to the severest trial.... I heard noises as of persons passing and repassing upon the stairway, and whispering, as of people who wished not to be over-heard. I likewise heard the stranger's door gently opened. Soon afterwards a groan ! followed by a gurgling noise as of a deathstruggle, mingled with the trickling of some liquid into a wooden vessel. Then all was still for a moment; and then again the cautious whispering was heard. I was unarmed, and if I made an alarm, there was no help within call, so that I should only be bringing the point of the fatal are administered in French, a language the mendously. The storm continued until it fell deed had been done! I lay still, therefore, suppressing my breath, and shuddering with horror. Again there was passing and repassing upon the stairway, and more whispering. I heard the words 'are you sure he is asleep?-Don't you think he heard us?' and these questions were followed with a 'hush!' Then I heard a noise as of persons taking some heavy object down the staircase. I listened with breathless and horrid silence until I heard the doors close after them, when I carefully rose from my bed, and stepped softly to the window. There truly enough, was the dreadful reality! I saw Fowler and his wife by the light of the waning moon, carrying the dead body of the stranger, wrapped in his cloak, directly across the field, in the direction always taken by the spectre-Tinman and his horse and cart.... At last they arrived at the foot of the rocky steep into whose granite walls the shadows always appeared to glide. Stopping, weight of which, judging from their size, would have required the strength of twenty men to remove, and I distinctly saw the narrow opening of a cave,-the charnelhouse, no doubt, of the Tinman and perhaps of many others. Into the dark sepulchro the body of the murdered man was thrust, and the cowardly homicides stole back to the house, to tell their spoil, and perhaps retire to sleep, folding each other in their bloody embrace! 'Wretches!' I inwardly exclaimed, 'your hidden crimes have but a little longer to remain unwhipped of justice! Little do you think that the eye of man has looked upon your bloody tracks. -the darkest cavern cannot longer hide your guilt, ... and that you will soon be sent from an earthly to a yet higher tribunal of justice? Again I heard steps upa er; now they are at my door. And-at well known voice of Mrs. Fowler, squealing out- Mr. Doolittle ... Mr. Doolit . tle-aint you going to get up?' Breakfast has been ready this half hour, and the man with the black horse has been waiting for you. Poor man! he's been despurt sick all night, or else he'd have clean got to 'Sothe worst visit of the night mare that I have

> A JUST REMARK .- Men are born with These matters having been arranged, two eyes, but with one tongue, in other tongues, and one eye, for those talk the 'I will take my portmanteau to my room, most who have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon every thing, who

For the Missiskoni Standard.

No. XVI

To review the whole of the Duuham resolutions would require more time than I have to bestow on them, and more room than a Newspaper can afford. As one of them, in particular takes up the subject of the "contingent expense of the House of Assembly," a subject which I have already handled, I will, if possible, make it clear to demonstration, that a healthy state of the Government of any free country must, in certain circumstances, require that "the contingent expense" of the popular branch, or any branch of the Legislature, should be watched, and that there must be a power lodged somewhere competent for the task. I did fully and unhesitatingly lay it down as an unquestioned principle that there is not, and ought not to be, any control over, or dictation respecting "the contingent expense," of the Assem. bly as such, on the part of any, or either of the other two branches of the Legislature; and I grant that this freedom of control over "the contingent expense," as such, is indispensable to the independence of that body. The intelligent reader, then, will understand that my labours are not intended to infringe either on the privileges or the independence of the House of Assembly, by giving the least possible sanction to a system of interference with their necessary expense, under the name, and within the limits of "the contingent expense of the House."

But, to preserve this independence unsullied. untouched and unsuspected, the Assembly must be content to remain within the limits of their just rights. It is not enough that Cæsar's wife be chaste, she must not be suspected, and suspected she will be, if she give cause for suspicion by her conduct. If there be reason to suspect that the Assembly have passed over the limits which the Constitution has assigned, in establishing a just balance of reciprocal checks, to prevent any one from taking undue advantage over another a check must be pre-supposed; and if so, the check must be applied, otherwise the Government will fall into pieces. Every regular Government must necessarily possess the power of self-preservation. The Dunham resolution says that "the only remedy for misjudgment, extravagance or corruption, in case it should exist, is to be applied by the people at the hustings." On this I will observe that the wise people of the Dunham meeting have given a CARTE BLANCHE to their representatives in the Assembly, authorising them to do infinitely worse than all the faults and crimes which even the 92 Resolutions have laid to the charge of the Government and the Legislative Council. The resolution has, in fact, given a four year's Lease of the public revenue to the House of Assembly. "When Waller, the Poet was young, and no law can exist without the concurrence of he had the curiosity to go to Court; and he stood the three branches of the Legislature. In this in the circle and saw James dine; where among other company, there sat at table two bishops, Neile and Andrews. The King proposed alone this question, Whether he might not take his subject's money, when he needed it, without all this formality of Parliament? Neile replied, God forbid you should not; for you are the breath of our nostrils. Andrews declined answering, and said he was not skilled in Parliamentary cases but upon the King's urging him, and saying he would admit of no evasion, the Bishop replied prior sessions, passed bills for the appointment, pleasantly, Why then I think your Majesty may and consequently, the payment of an agent, which lawfully take my brother Neile's money: for he if sanctioned by the other branches, the payment offers it." And so say I to my friends at the of an agent would have been as legal as any other Dunham meeting; the Assemblymay lawfully take payment. But the Bill did not pass, and the their money, for they offer the free use of it for fact that they introduced it, and laboured hard to four years. Their servility can be matched by the end that it should pass, is proof to demonstrano other than that of the courtly bishop. The tion that they did not themselves believe that the remedy which they prescribe for the cure of " misjudgment, extravagance, or corruption" is downright mockery. It cannot cure the evil, for this obvious reason, because it suffers the evil to ing judges, that the pay of an agent has nothing to grow, without any attempt to prevent its growth do with the "contingent expense" of the Assem, for a term of years; and because, at the hustings, though the electors may be ever so independent, have insisted on it, and not have asked for an they can only pass by the old delinquent members, and chuse new ones in their place. Does this cure the evil? I affirm, it will not in the and is still, undisputed and unquestioned. But least possible degree. because the new members, be they ever so honest and patriotic, cannot recov. er the money that had been lost by the " misjudgment, extravagance or corruption" of their predecessors. The most that can be required of them, is to be honest in the performance of their own duty. But they commence their career with ; bad example before them, and with the same CARTE BLANCHE in their hands; and it will be strange if they do not profit by the example, especially as they will have learned that their predecessors had four years of impunity in the free unfettered course of "misjudgment, extravagance, or corrup- the paper makers must be paid, the printers must edly conveyed to his Excellency, and more ing that the slightest pressure on the trigbility that the new members will avail themselves of the advantages of their situation than there is dions as the great man told you to do, permit me State for the Colonial Department, dated state-room, where he locked him in. The the prescribed "remedy" will be rendered a mere

a matter of record, as an established, undoubted have conferred powers on your representatives principle, in the policy of nations, according to the Dunham resolutions, that, right or wrong, in the one or to the other but with their lives. They spite of "misjudgment, extravagance or corrup. tion," they are to be supported by their constitu- Government " to alter or to amend existing instients through the four sessions of Parliament to tutions" without an act of Parliament to author which they have been returned members, until the lise the amendment; neither will they put such a next election, they can, and strange if they will carte blanche into the hands of the representatives of the affairs of Lower Canada must be to run her into Buenos Avres.

to gain by "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption," and of such as these there were enough make falsehood pass for truth, cheat the understanding by a gloss, and a power is thereby obtained for the promoting of selfish ends. The Dunham "remedy" will no more cure the evil, than locking the stable will secure the safe keeping of the horse after being stolen; for instead of being a cure, it is offering a proagance or corruption." I make my appeal to men of reflection among all parties.

Seeing, it is not possible from the very nature of the thing itself, and from the actual circumstances of human nature, that an effectual remedy can be applied at the hustings for the cure of "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption," we must look for one that can be applied prior to that event; unless we take for granted that which cannot be proved, namely, that there is no legal remedy, or if there is, that there is no legal authority for applying it, without destroying the independence of the Assembly as a legislative body. If we admit that there is no remedy, prior to that which may be applied at the hustings, we must necessarily admit that the popular branch of the Legislature is vested with power to crush the corordinate branches of the Legislature, and to trample under foot whatever rights it may chuse to prostrate in the dust. For to admit that there is no remedy, until the people will apply one at the "huss tiugs," and, at the same time, to put into the hands of the representatives the carte-blanche which the Dunham resolutionists have put into their hands, is to make the Assembly absolute and supreme, beyond all human control, as free of responsibility for four years, as the most absolute despot can be, and therefore totally incompatible with the least shadow of independence remaining in the other branches, that have hitherto been supposed to have stood on an equal footing. I wonder if the Assembly intend that the Elective Council, which they are exerting themselves to obtain, should be invested with equal powers? If so, how long will they agree?

In all governments there is an inherent remedy which can be applied as occasion may require, before the Court of the "hustings" shall sit to deliberate on cases of "misjudgment, extravagance or corruption," and that " remedy" must be weak or strong, just in the same ratio that they possess the power of self-preservation. In our government no money can legally be paid but by vir tue of some law or statute to authorise the payment lies our protection against oppression and tyranny, "misjadgment, extravagance or corruption" as long as a just balance of reciprocal checks is preserved equally between the three. The constitution has provided for "the contingent expense of the House of Assembly," let it be large or small according as the sessions may be long or short; but the constitution did not provide for the salary of Mr. Viger as the agent of the Assembly in England, and this the representatives themselves knew. And because they knew it, they had, in salary of an agent had any claim on the items of the "contingency." Here, then, we prove by their own actions and proceedings, themselves bebly, since if they believed it had, they would " Act" to legalize what was sufficiently so before, as an item of the "contingency" which was then, when, on their disappointment, they resolved on seeing it as matter of privilege in the " contingency," the principle of self-preservation in the Government stepped in and saved itself. The Executive was bound to resist, because there was no law to authorize the demand. Had it been yield. ed, it would have been the same as delivering into their hands the key of the chest, and they might, and would, do as they pleased afterwards. Their wants are many. They have many items of expense to pay, besides the "contingencies" of the House. Printing Presses require money,

Good people! who passed the Dunham resolugravely and earnestly, that, in the two resolutions which I have already reviewed, the 2d and the 9th of the series, you have in the former vested When men know, and they do know it now, as rights in the Government, and in the latter, you which an enlightened people never will yield to never will recognize any power whatever in the as you have done. Courtly old Neile was servile considered as finally terminated."

some of the most zealous radicals lamenting and old Neile? I beg of you to study the mean. this decision, appear to be founded in the mutiny. On the 7th of December the vesthe extravagance of the Assembly in their ex- ing of your own resolutions. I say they are not position in which the Governor in chief is sel arrived in the river Plata, and anchored it is not the production of any constituency for if they were, I question very strongly whether bly, in consequence of the accusations preadmitted as truth when it is found that all powers, as you have decreed both to the Govern men are as servile as old "Neile." The ment & to the House of Assembly. But notwith-Dunham "remedy" is wholly and exclusively standing your resolutions, the Government shall the production of persons who are themselves not have the power of altering existing institutions at pleasure; neither shall the House of Assembly obtain in the "contingencies," what money present. It has been said that knowledge is they may want to pay agents, and Editors, and power, and so it is; but reverse the maxim, papers and pamphlets, nor is it right they should.

Seigniory of La Cole, March 20, 1835.

Over East. DEAR UNCLE-Our dapper little great radical member who lives a little north of my south farm, has returned from his first visit to his copatriots at Quebec. I suppose you know, but by the tection and a premium to " misjudgment, extrav jumping jingo, if you had seen the rage of mortified merit, when he heard of a constitutional meet ing being held here in his absence, you would have thought the respectable body of some hundreds who have already signed their names to loyal and constitutional resolutions, and the hundreds more that are ready to sign when they have an opportunity, were worthy of some public notice, by the ravings of this democratic M. P., who neither represented their wants nor their wishes. Why, sir, I vow he quite foamed at the mouth, and wished he could only come across some of the leading chaps in the seigniory who dared to call such a meeting in his absence, which they knew to be at variance with his principles. He swore (for he is a desperate fellow to swear) by all the republic of New York, he would kick them into eternity; but, dear sir, on the next day, seeing one of the most active of the Committee, his mouth was as closed as my pockets were some time ago when solicited to subscribe my mite to defray the expenses of a proposed national convention; his tongue was as silent as the grave, and his nerves shook like a poplar leaf in a gale of wind. He says the Editor of the Montreal Gazette told a tarnation lie when he said that all the people in that the same, together with a certified copy a cold house, were setting with dollarless pockets, of the Resolutions, be presented by them waiting for a message from the Don, for he says to his Excllency." as how, he was there himself and had lots of cash in his pockets, having borrowed a hundred dollars before he left home, from a worsted wigged old fellow who lives across latitude forty five, to des fray his expenses and to lend a few dollars to the ed the thanks of the Meeting to the Chair-Pr sident, if required, to pay his board and lodg- man for his able conduct in the chair; he went there to do good to the seigniory, in which he thought he could not do better than voting through thick and thin for all the President's (insane) measures. He says those constitutional coundrels who called and framed the meeting in his absence, were ungrateful wretches, considering the great trouble he had to procure security for the money borrowed of the worsted-wigged gen and which was put down in a most extraortleman which was intended to be applied for their benefit, in supporting measures and voting against don on a whaling expedition to the South powers that are, -and assisting to demolish a miniature of the best constitution on earth, in order to raise an air built one of their own on its ruins. It is very laughable, dear Uncle, that a man who is Commissioner of S. C., a committee man of the L. C. T. S., a deputy A. M., a P. M. and a M. P. P. besides enjoying privileges of the undermentioned trade, viz: a lumber Merchant and a conventer of lumber; the master of a forge, and the retailer of rough retail goods, including rats-bane, rope and radicalism, could not raise sufficient money from all his professions and trades, to pay his expenses without troubling his colonial and foreign acquaintances. I have sent you this little scrawl, guessing it

was dull times with you as well as us, and that it might amuse you with our seignioral news. I am, dear Uncle,

Yours truly, DONALD Mc DONALD. P. S. Mr. Editor, I meant you should have this a long time ago, but I lent it to one of my friends and it got mislaid, but better late than P. GREGORY.

August 6th, 1835.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC CON-STITUTIONAL A ociation.

and Mr. Le Mesurier being called to the panion, and observed the three mates, one chair, opened the business in an appropriate of whom had a rope in his hand ready to

Mr. J. C. Aylwin, Mr. Duval, and Mr. prepard to meet them. White first came being opposed by a very small minority :- the captain, directing his pistol towards by Mr. H. Caldwell:

Lord Aylmer, in the administration of the tain remained in this position several minpatch of the Right Honorable Lord Glen-

2nd. port and countenance' which the King has the hatchway. The captain, finding the been thus graciously pleased to afford to a ship was going out of her course, went on Public Officer whom his Majesty consid- the deck with the steward well armed, and ers himselfentitled to regard, "as having la found some of the men inclined to relent. boured with fidelity and zeal in his Ma- He threatened to shoot the first man that jesty's service," the Secretary of State, has disobeyed orders, and restricted the crew in the same Despatch which conveys the to a particular part of the vessel. Hear-King's approbation, apprized Lord Ayt- ing, however, that the crew were still dis. have been in the Province, for the "waste mer, that "his Excellency's administration posed to seize the ship, he thought it best lands" are by law the property of the King,

soil of the Townships. For I have heard if HE could. What is the difference between you ated the Secretary of State in coming to implicate White as the ringleader of the placed in relation to the House of Assem-

Moved by Mr. T. C. Aylwin, seconded by Mr. McLeod:

4th .- "That this Association views with to the clamour of a party which openly questions the subordination of the Colony cates resistance to its authority."

W. F. Coffin:

5th.-" That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor in at Lloyd's and in the City as above all Chief, expressing the regret of this Association at the untimely recal of his Excel- there was every prospect of a profitable lency, at a period when the result of the measures adopted by him cannot as yet and was well provided with arms and ambe ascertained .... thus depriving the Govern- munition, which is supposed to have excited ment of the advantages to be derived from the crew to mutiny, as being well adapted his Excellency's experience, and conveying, for a piratical expedition. to the people of British and Irish origin in this Province, the impression that their best interests are about to be sacrificed to the misrepresentation of a few discontented and ambitious persons, and praying that his Excellency will be pleased to adopt such measures as to him may seem best calculated to convey to the foot of the Throne the views of this Association, as expressed in the preceding Resolutions.

Moved by Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. S. Neilson:

6th-" That the said Address be prepared by the Executive Committee, and

The business being concluded, the Chairman left the Chair, to which Mr. T. A. and daily increasing circulation, Advertis-Young was called, when Mr. T. C. Ayl. win, seconded by Mr. Geo. Pemberton, movwhich being carried Nem. Con. the Meet-section of the Eastern Townships. ing broke up.

MUTINY AT SEA .- A mutiny of a most of November last, on board the bark Manly, Capt. John Davies master, while at sea, dinary manner. The vessel sailed from Lon-Seas in August last, with a crew of 25 men, but in consequence of the mutiny was obliged to put into Buenos Ayres, from whence she arrived last week in the St. Katherine's Dock. The dissatisfaction of the crew was originally excited by the captain's refusing them a double allowance of

On the 21st the steward informed the captain that the crew were only waiting a favourable opportunity to seize the ship. cartridges into his state-room, and then of the mutineers, entered the cabin, and was told by the captain that if any attempt was made to take the ship, he would blow up every soul on board. White adheld, pursuant to notice, at the Albion Ho- ceed to his assistance, secure his hands and tel, to take into consideration the expe feet, and throw him overboard. The capdiency of addressing His Excellency the tain having full information of what was go-Governor in Chief, on the termination of ing on from the steward, determined, ra-His Administration of the Affairs of this ther than the ship should be taken, to per-The Meeting was numerously attended, ing his soul to God, he looked up the com-The following Resolutions were then mo- muzzle of one pistol into a barrel of powsecure him. The captain then holding the ved, and after debate in which Mr.A. Stuart, der, and the other pistol in his right hand, Pemberton chiefly took part, were carried, down, but appeared thunderstruck when Moved by Mr. T. A. Young, seconded him, declared that if he moved an inch, he would blow his brains out, and discharge 1st. "That his Majesty's approbation of the other pistol into the powder. White the conduct pursued by his Excllency appeared petrified with fear, and the Capaffairs of this Province, has been repeat- uites, with the pistol ready cocked, observparticularly reiterated in the recent Des- ger would send them all into the air. White That notwithstanding the "sup- against his brother, who was standing on of "corruption" so strongly as to laugh at the to a Prince, weak, but absolute if he could; you do not be a prince, weak, but absolute if he could; you carpenter, and steward, kept watch, well travagant salaries from the highest to the lowest,

ferred against him by a majority of that inquiry then took place, from which it ap-Branch of the local Legislature, in a series peared that the mutineers intended to have of Resolutions which have been already taken the vessel to Tristan d'Acunha. The declared by this Association to contain depositions were taken before the British "divers false and scandalous imputations Consul at Buenos Ayres, and Captain of so general a nature as not to admit of Harcourt; and the three officers, George White, William Burwood, tegether with John Breyman, boat-steerer, and Henry Best, were instantly placed under arrest on board the North Star, from whence they alarm and regret the sacrifice of the Royal are expected shortly to arrive in custody to Prerogative thus for the first time offered take their trial at the Admiralty Sessions. The proceedings against the other men were dropped from the great expense atto the Parent State, and avowedly incul- tending their removal to England with the necessary evidence, but Captain Harcourt un= Moved by Mr. Bonner, seconded by Mr. dertook to detain them until the departure of the Manly. The conduct of Captain Davies in this trying affair has been spoken of praise. The Manly is a fine vessel, and voyage. She was formerly a I4 gun brig,

> To correspondents .- I nac in our next. Mr. Mack. has our thanks.

### MISSISKOUI STANDARD. FRELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 11, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

To Advertisers. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented ers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this

We have condemned, then, the granting, by the old Land Board, of the waste lands serious character broke out in the month of the Crown to "friends and favorites," and we have condemned the conduct of the House of Assembly, for neglecting to interfere, seeing their only reason for that neglect was, that the Townships might be crushed in their infancy. In this case, as in all others of real grievances, we go beyond the revolutionists. Nor is this surprising. Anxious only for the good of the country, we endeavor to procure the redress of the faults in government, where they exist; the revolutionists, by opposing reform, strive to perpetuate those faults, in order that they may have room to complain. On the 22d the spirits were again refused If the old Land Board be liable to the deto the crew, and the captain prepared for gree of "blame," laid to it by the sixth the worst, and secretly removed six barresolution, we double that degree, and divide it between the Land Board and the loaded his pistols. At eight, P. M., White anti-Township Assembly, .... whose claims the chief officer, who it appears was one to it, we cannot but acknowledge are most just. Yet this is the Assembly which now comes forward and offers to us, and to our children, as the greatest boon in their gift, vised him not to be rash, and said he would the extension of the detested seigniorial stand by him. On Sunday White told the vassalage. As a corrigent of the evil effects crew the captain would blow up the ship of granting to persons, "thousands of acres, next day if he did not find land, and they which they have invariably done nothing resolved that White should go below and to improve," why does not the House of Yesterday evening a Great Meeting of seize the captain, and that on a given sigthe Quebec Constitutional Association was nal the second and third mates should pro. wild lands, in the province? The House of Assembly is the only body that can originate a tax, why has it never proposed one on this subject? If the Legislative Council had the power to originate any taxes, we doubt not, that steps might be taken, to have the tax imposed; but the House of Assembly, in the imposition of taxes, is pro tanto supreme. Why, we repeat our question, since the Assembly, and the Dunham resolution, condemn the grants, that have been made, why does not that body propose such a tax? May we be allowed to give the only reason? The Assembly is composed of seigniors, and the friends or near relations of seigniors, and to tax conceded wild lands, would be to tax the seigniors equally with the holders of "the thousands of acres," in the Townships. Were the seigniories fully settled-Downing Street, 6th May, 1835, (No 2)" second mate came down soon after to only on the Townships. It is cheaper, Moved by Mr. G. Black, seconded by Mr. look for White, and on receiving a similar therefore, at present, to bawl out against reception ran up the companion and fell the proceedings of the old Land Board. than to set about diminishing the effects of the consequent evils.

So much for the House of Assembly: another word to the first count of the resolution. The resolution says, "The waste lands of the Province;" the reading should

Mr. T. Ryan:

3rd mr. That the motives which actual a confession of his guilt, which tended to of the country."

It has been a favorite theme with the to which his Lordship made the following revolutionists, to complain of the high salaries and the high taxes of Canada, in comparison with those of the United States. An able contemporary gave a triumphant answer to the Vindicator, when the "esteemed man" took it into his head to misrepresent this subject. We shall avail ourtreal Herald of April 13 says:

"The last number of the Vindicator con- been expected, tains a selected statement, professing to deof the corresponding dignitaries of the state an ardent desire to be serviceable to the of New York. The writer's argument is Province, without the power of accomplishsimply this. Nine gentlemen, who dis- ing it. charge certain duties towards I,931,386 people of the state of New York, receive desire to be serviceable to Lower Canada, annually 14,150 dollars of the public money will not desert me when absent from, and for their trouble ; nine gentlemen, who dis- no longer officially connected with it ; and charge similar duties towards 5II,II9 peo- that on my return to the seat of the Imple of the province of Lower Canada, grind the faces of their victims to the tune of the expediency of preserving to you the ad-48,944 dollars a year;...a comparison of vantages you already enjoy, and the good pothese two facts proves most clearly that elective institutions are thirteen or fourteen other advantages as may not be inconsistent times as cheap as monarchical institutions, with the general interests of the Empire. Here, peradventure, the comprehensive writer would wish to stop; but we shall take the liberty of pitching him gently into whole course of my administration, it has an arithmetical swamp.

must pay into the national treasury York shillings, while the citizens of a republic contribute only cents. The former are obliged to pay silver; the latter, the luckiest of all lucky dogs, are respectfully requested to give copper. This conclusion is, unfortunately refuted by the comprehentive revenues of New York and Lower Canada, says the comprehensive writer, are 1,993,629 dollars and 560,000 dollars; so that the respective averages, for each individual, are 103 cents and 109 cents. The latter number is not, as it ought to be, thirteen or fourteen times the former. The comprehensive writer must have made a mistake somewhere. But the gentleman the arithmetical swamp. The comprehensive writer's statement exhibits the whole of the public burdens of Lower Canada; but it does not mention that the state of estimated revenue to the maintenance of the general government. In 1832, the total revenue of the general government amounted to 31,865,561 dollars; and the share of the state of New York must have been upwards of 5,000,000 dollars, or fully 2 I-2 dollars a head. Against the Canadian's 109 cents, therefore, we must place the New Yorker's 353 cents. The former number somewhere.

is more heavily taxed than the neighbouring in the province, that the respectable organs of the revolutionary party deceive the unlettered population into the belief, that the British American Land Company levies a tax on the children of the soil from one end shewn, numerous and heavy taxes, direct Iy -- COMMUNICATED. and indirect, and, as we pointed out some weeks since, is subjected to a most galling system of inquisitorial investigation. Horses, horned cattle, carriages, lands, bank stock, and mercantile capital, pay toll to the taxgatherer; and in addition to the indirect taxes levied for the support of the general government, there are the state-tax, properly so called, the county tax, the township taxes, and so on.

We have proved that Lower Canada, at least, sees nothing to envy in the way of taxes among her republican neighbours; and we shall now take a larger view of the comparative expense of monarchical and elective institutions. We shall compare Britain, the most expensive of monarchies. In 1832, the expenditure of the general government of the United States, exclusive of the burden of the public debt, amounted to 16,516,389 dollars, or at a premium of 2 per cent., to £3,440,914 7s. 6d. sterling; affected by this charge as if I had been and, if for the local governments we add, on a very moderate estimate, an equal sum, we shall arrive at a total expenditure of founded-I deny the fact. about £7,000,000 sterling. That amount is larger, in proportion to population and wealth, than the corresponding expenditure of the United Kingdom: and, if we deduct the naval and military expenses of the colonies, which would be as necessary under a republican as under a monarchical government, we shall discover that a citizen of the United States pays more dearly for being governed than an inhabitant of Great Britain or Ireland.

The Members of the Committee of Trade and, of Montreal waited on his Excellency, Lord Aylmer, in a body, and presented an address,

GENTLEMEN, -I request that you will do me the favour to accept my very sincere thanks, for the expression of regret at my approaching departure from this Province, conveyed in this Address of the Committee of Trade of Montreal.

It would have been highly gratifying to selves, therefore of that answer, the more me, if the attention you are so obliging as readily, because it has been submitted to to say I have bestowed upon the commerby the Vindicator, as correct. The Mon- cial interests, and the internal communications of the Province, had been attended

I entered upon the administration of the monstrate the vast difference in the expense Government of this Province with every of maintaining Monarchical and Elective disposition to devote my undivided attention of the point, if the point could be de- circumstances, and through what means, monstrated, would require a good deal of my efforts to give effect to that disposition research and some power of discrimination; have been paralyzed and rendered unavailbut the comprehensive mind of the writer ing, it is unnecessary for me to describe; squeezes the proof into a nutshell, by meres but the result has been that at the close of ly contrasting the salaries of certain public an administration of nearly five years durafunctionaries of Lower Canada with those tion, I have little to lay claim to, beyond

Be assured however gentlemen, that that perial Government, I shall not fail to urge

In answer to the concluding passage of your Address, I will only say, that during the been my anxious study to discharge my pub-"The subjects of a monarchy, it is clear, lie duties with justice and strictimpartiality.

The Editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal is mistaken; it was in a sister province, that the ears of the Editor of a newspaper were cut off. He protests against the custom being introduced into Ky.; how would sive writer's own arguments. The respective like the United States custom, exemplified at Vicksburg, extended to Louisville? Does he take?

Mr. Vaughan's letter reached us too late for this week. It shall appear in our next.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT. - The body of John A. Rhodes of this seigniory, was found dead on must submit to flounder a little longer in the 9th instant, under the following circumstances: It appears from the statements of the domestics, that on Saturday night, a little after 10 o'clock, he left his house for the purpose of going to his mills, to see that all was right, before going New York contributes more than twice its to bed, as was a common practice with him; his wife had fallen asleep, and he was not consequently missed till towards morning, when she became alarmed and called up a young man of the house, and desired him to look for Mr. Rhodes, stating that he had not been in since he left in the evening, and she feared that something had happened to him; when, dreadful to relate, he was found almost immediately, at the foot of the Furnace is not, as it ought to be, thirteen or fourteen door, a descent of about 12 or 13 feet, lying times the latter. In the comprehensive upon the face with his scull broken in over the writer's demonstration, there must be a flaw left eye; the scarf skin of the left temple and cheek grazed off, and all appearing to be the effect of one "One cannot but wonder at the hardihood blow, and that from a very blunt instrument, as of any attempt to prove that Lower Canada the soft parts were not laid open; the head lay near the end of a log of wood that served as unstates. The Canadian never knows the derpinning to the building, and the padlock of the is the meaning of the term tax understood left arm and leg under him, the other extended. door lay upon the ground near his left hand; the

ceased came to his death by accidentally falling from the bridge or steps leading to the upper part of the province to the other. The American of the Furnace, while in the act of attempting citizens, on the contrary, pay, as we have to lock the door, or some other way accidental-

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury. SIR .- The writer of the article on Canada, which you have transferred from Blackwood's Magazine, into the columns of your paper, has stigmatised "the mode" adopted by the House of Assembly of this Province "in conducting the enquiry" in cases of impeachment, as "a cruel farce B's second demanded an apology, which justice,"....which, in the case of Judge Kerr "was dispensed with." In this enquiry (he adds) "the accusing party was surprised by the present Attorney General of the Province in one of the Committee Rooms,.... not a Committee-man present....doors lock-America, the cheapest of republics, with ed, examining his own witnesses." "On Adv. being asked his authority for such a mode of acting, he (the accuser) stated 'that he had proceeded by direction.

I am known to have been the accuser of Judge Kerr, and being therefore as much named, my silence might be considered as amounting to an admission of its being well

If this assertion has been hazarded upon the authority of any one residing in this small community, the writer or his informant cannot fail to know, and can have no difficulty in pointing out the witnesses so examined-a circumstance to which I merely allude for as the accusation now appears anonimously I shall content myself for the present with declaring that the writer has been misinformed.

I beg that the Editors who have inserted

Your obedient servant. A. GUGY.

Quebcc, 30th July, 1835.

Downing Street, June 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight, and George Gipps, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting His Majesty's subjects in Lower Capada in Downing Street, June 19 .- The King | what relates to the administration of the Government of the said province; and the King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq. to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

with the beneficial results which might have the coloured population in this neighbor-Considerable excitement prevails among hood, owing to a circumstance which occurred the other day at St. Catharines, but the particulars of which have hitherto The complete demonstration to objects of real utility. Under what shape. Some Southrons, it appears, have not reached us in a properly authenticated L. C. lately been lounging about in this vicinity, for the purpose of kindnapping runaway slaves. Accordingly a few days ago, with the assistance of some negroes whom they had bribed into their service, they succeeded (by open violence we hear) in carrying off three individuals-a man with his wife and child but being pursued as far as ten miles beyond Buffalo, by a number of people from St. Catharines, they were obliged to relinquish their prize. just this moment learned that the negroes, who have thus turned their hands against their brethren, are now in custody in this town. We regret that the white miscreants who employed them have escaped that punishment which they so richly merit. The people both white and black, in the neighborhood, are now on the alert, and if these vile traffickers in human blood should dare again to desecrate the free soil of a British Colony with their polluted presence, we hope they will be sent back to their own alligator swamps, with the mark of their brother Cain on their forehead. -Niagara Reporter.

MOB JUSTICE.—Information was receized from Vicksburg yesterday, by the arrival of the steamboat Scotland, that a serious act of mobocracy took place on the 6th instant, in the town mentioned. It appears that a den of gamblers existed in that place which had become obnoxious to the citizens. On the fourth of July the gamblers were refused permission to participate in the celebration, whereupon they became insolent, and notice was given to them by the citizens to leave the place. This they disregarded, and remained. Two of them in consequence, were taken and made go through the whole ceremony of tarring and feathering, so well known and so often practiced in the west. These two left the place, but the others, five in number armed themselves, and made a fortress of their establishment, to which the citizens repaired, and after having forced the doors rushed in. Dr. Bodley, the first person who entered, received eleven balls through his body and fell dead instantly. The death of the doctor excited the peothe citizens. On the fourth of July the through his body and fell dead instantly. The death of the doctor excited the people to the highest degree of wrath; and, having seized the gamblers they lost no time in hanging the whole five, who remained suspended twenty-four hours. It

TEXAS. The New Orleans Advertiser mentions a document that has lately been circulated in Texas, by which it appears the colonists are preparing to stand to their cue their governor, and take the management of their own affairs. "We are per-The persons that were assembled formed an inquest, and gave in as their opinion, that the deviation of their own analis. We are personally acquainted, (says the Advertiser,) with Dr. Archer, W. Wharton, and several of the signers of the resolutions, and we know them to be cool and prudent men, anxious to conciliate all parties...men who will never resort to arms, if not driven by unavoidable necessity. We shall look anxiously for the next arrivals, as the last meeting was to have been held on the 28th

Extract of a letter from Montreal, da-ter they had fired two shots each, Mr. was refused, and the parties left the ground in the same way they went, no further damage being done than the burning of a little powder.

The cause of the above was a letter in last Saturday's Herald, signed 'Wolfe of which Mr. II. was the writer .- Farm.

Captain READ, of the U. S. Navy, has been sentenced by a General Court Martial, to suspension from rank and pay for one year. The charges on which he was convicted were for cruelty and oppression; he having caused a Midshipman to be triced up to the yard-arm, in the presence of the officers and crew. We believe, for a

More than fifty deaths by cholera have occurred in the Tennessee Penitentiary. The Nashville Republican humanely urs ges the temporary removal of the cons

the article alluded to will insert this note, an opulent family at Post St. Francis, and Land Company ..... Merning Courier,

REMEMBER THE AFFLICTED.

ELEANOR NIXON, who left Manor, Hamilton County Leitrim, Ireland, about two years ago, and who is supposed to be living in Quebec, is informed that her daughter MARY M. KILROY, has arrived in this Country, and is now residing. hear this place.—She is very anxious to hear from her Mother, and requests that the Editor of the lrish Advocate, and the Editors of Papers in Quebec, will assist her in finding her parent by giving this an insertion in their respective papers. A letter will find the undersigned at Bedfor C. MARY M. KILLROY. Bedford, L. C., July 28th, 1835.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Odletown e mile from the Methodist Chapel, on the 14th of September next. Will the Vermont State Paer notice the above ? Odletown, August 6th, 1335.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.

James Tevan, Thomas Cushing, Reuben Alfred, Jonas Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Polly Frary, Asa Tisdale, John Bookey, Daniel Cheney, Cornelius Davis, Marvin Scofield, John Ayer, 2d

BIRTH. On the 5th ultimo, the lady of Mr. Abram G.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER. HE subscriber will pay Cash (and the high-

est market price) for 10 TONS GOOD BUTTER,

delivered at his store. W. W. SMITH. Missiskoui Bay, August 3d, 1835.

AN OLD PAIR BOOTS NEWLY FOOTED WITH THE BEST OF LEATHER.

FOR SALE. By the subscriber, from Eight to Ten Tons

PAPER RAGS, is reported that they had several times before escaped legal justice.—True Amer.

Sorell, July 24th, 1835.

Of a good quality. For further particulars in quire of the subscriber; DAVID SEE.

Sorell, July 24th, 1835.

NOW all persons to whom it may concern, that Abigail my wife, by her own desire, left my Bed and Board on or about the 17th of the colonists are preparing to stand to their arms, rather than submit to a military despotism, which Santa Anna was preparing against them. The resolutions are bold and decided; they seem determined to res-

ASHER CASTLE, Jr. Sutton, July 31, 1835.

Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

### BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING: HE subscriber has just received and now of

fers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches xecuted with neatness and on reasonable terms

Cash paid for rags.

St. Albans, July 6, 1835. HE undersigned on the arrival of the Spring

shipping will have a complete as CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHEN-WARE, like offence in the British Navy, he would never have been allowed to wear a on very reasonable terms.

J. GLENNON J. GLENNON. Montreal, May, 1835.

Successions of the late James Kimball and Martha Chamberlin, his wife, deceased.

ges the temporary removal of the convicts from the den of pestilence and death.

On her way up the St. George landed an opulent family at Port St. Francis, and Captains Allen and Jack, half-pay, R. N. and families, at Sorel, all intending to settle on the lands of the British Argarians.

NOTICE.

LL persons who pretend any claim to the said successions are hereby requested to make the same known at the office of the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof; and all who are indebted to the said successions to make payment without delay, to Fernando Cortez Kimball, in Durnham, Tutor to the minor children of the deceased.

L. LALANNE, N. P. Frelighsburg, 19th May, 1835. 6 12w.

After the 15th proximo, creditors may ascer-

tle on the lands of the British American Land Company......Merning Courier,

Land Company......Merning Courier,

Trangasourg, 19th May, 1830. 6 12w

After the 15th proximo, creditors may ascertain the measure of solvency of said succession at said office.

PROSPECTUS

### OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED THE MILESIANS,

OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN & HISTORY OF THE IRISH

BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) tri.

coveries had their rise from (apparently) tri, vial or accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company where the author of this "Inquiry" was present asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction—

I. That the Irish are Progenitors, and not Descendants.

1. That the Irish are Progenitors, and not Descendants.

11. That all who have rightful claim to the Gaelic and Irish as their native language, had one common origin.

111. That their First-Fathers did not come across the Strait of Dover, nor from the Continent of Europe,

11V. That although Geographical and Providential circumstances cause the Highlanders to be now considered as part and parcel of the Scottish Nation, their natural connection is with Ireland. And that as to Origin and Language, they have no more connection with the Low-land Scots, than they have with the pepulation of Sweden or Russia.

In the prosecution of this Work, a "mite" will be thrown in, towords that most desirable of Irish things, a union among the sons of Erin; as a kindly feeling between them and all other Nations.

as a kindly sceling between them and all other Nations.

It is also hoped to remove just ground of prejudice against the National character: and by wiping off the tarnish of unjust misrepresentation, to exhibit the pure EMERALD in all its native lustre: so that it shall be proved an honor (and not a disgrace) to be connected with Ireland.

In fine, the Author is confident he can prove that the IRISH is the most peculiar and interesting nation (the Jews not excepted) that exists, or has existed on the face of the earth.

CONDITIONS.

existed on the face of the earth.

CONDITIONS.

The work shall come out in numbers, price one quarter Dollar each. And as the Author does not expect to gain, (except in his National gratifications) so he cannot afford to lose—it is therefore expected that each subscriber will pay for one number in advance, on putting down his name to the author, or to Mr. David Leachy of Kingston, with whom the amount will be deposited, until the numbers are given into his hands for delivery.

Public spirited and influential Irishmen in

Public spirited and influential Irishmen in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. are requested to aid in the subscription for, and sale of this work.

When any amount worth forwarding is subscribed, they will please enclose their money discreted to Archibald M'Donnell, Esq. (not Macdonald) Hazel Bank, Kingston, who shall retain it, until the numbers are delivered to him to be forwarded.

forwarded.

As there is a fellow citizen (of Cork) with the author, who fills a high station in Charleston, (S. C.) he is hereby most respectfully solicited to assist in the furtherance, and sale of this Irish Work. Ork.
All Editors in Canada and the United States,

All Editors in Canada and the United States, who feel friendly to the Irish, will please to insert this Prospectus, and those who continue to do so, shall be entitled to a copy of the Work.

N. B. Those who wish to act as Agents for this work on their forwarding the size of the work.

N. B. Those who wish to act as Agents for this work, on their forwarding the price of nine numbers, they shall have forwarded to them ten. For 10, they shall have 18; for 28, they shall have 32; for the price of 51, they shall have forwarded sixty there. May 12, 1835.



# BRIDGE

OVERTHEST. FRANCIS.

TO LET.

TO MAN Y are now prepared to contract Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect which they would recommend its construction, required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and withy will complete the same, both with and withy as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, will be required to form is promised to erect which they would recommend its construction, required, and estimates of the sums for which with specifications of the timber and materials they will complete the same, both with and withy plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, will be required to form is promised, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and withy plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, will be required to form is promised. All persons undebted to the same and materials they will complete the same, both with and withy plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, will be required to form is promised. All persons undebted to the same and materials they will complete the same, both with specified to promise of the timber and materials they will complete the same, both with specified to promise of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with specified to promise.

To RALL END.

To LET.

To LET

10-tf.

TO SQUATTERS ON THE LANDS OF COMPANY.

OTICE is hereby given to such persons as are in possession of LANDS the property of the COMPANY, that provided they come forward forthwith to make arrangements for purchase, they shall be allowed to acquire their Lote at a valuation to be formed without reference to the improvements which may have been made upon them, and liberal terms of credit shall be allowed for the payment of the purchase money.

Parties interested, are requested not to neglect

G. MOFFAT, Commissioners.
P. M'GILL. Commissioners.
Office of the British American Land Company.

Montreal, May, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY and prepared to purchase LANDS, either wild or improved, in the Counties of Sherbrooke, Sherford, and STANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in Montreal or Sherbrooke or to the undersigned

Agents of the company.

S. YARWOOD, Esq., Quebec.
DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Melbourne.
ICHABOD SMITH, Esq., Stanstead.
DAVID WOOD, Esq., Shefford.
Montreal, July 20, 1834.

OR SALE by the Subscriber, in the village of Frelighsburg, the well known

TAVERNSTAND, ormerly known as "the Mills House. H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, May 18th, 1835.

BY BULWER.

The week is past, the Sabbath dawn comes on, Rest—rest in peace—thy daily toil is done, And standing as thou standest, on the brink, Of a new scene of being, calmly think Of what is gone, is now, and soon shall be, As one that trembles on eternity. For sure as this now closing week is past, So sure advancing time will close my last, Sure as to-morrow, shall the awful light Of the eternal morning hail my sight.

Spirit of good! on this week's verge I stand, Spirit of good! on this week's verge I stand,
Tracing the guiding influence of thy hand;
That hand which leads me gently, calmly still,
Up life's dark, stony, tiresome, thorny hill,
Thon, thou in every storm hast sheltered me
Beneath the wing of thy benignity;
A thousand graves my footsteps circumvent,
And I exist—thy mercy's monument!
A thousand writhe upon the ked of pain,
I live—and pleasure flows through every vein.
Want o'er a thousand wretches waves her wand;
L circled by ten thousand mercies stand. Want o'er a thousand wretches waves her wand; 1, circled by ten thousand mercies stand. How can I praise thee, Father! how express My debt of reverence and of thankfulness! A debt that no intelligence can count, While every moment swells the vast amount, For the week's duties thou hast given me strength And brought me to its peaceful close at length: And here my grateful bosom fain would raise A fresh memorial to thy glorious praise.

From the Boston Pearl.

THE LOST LETTER.

SARAH IRVINE was eighteen years old. Now there never was a girl, eighteen years blame. old-and I say it with proper deliberation -but has been at least once in love ..... at the imputation so liberally, or as she may it is. think 'illiberally' cast upon her sex, will say, I am eighteen years old, and never was in love; so there is one exception for you, Mr. Impudence. But think not my fair antagonist that I have made so broad an assertion, without sufficient proof of its that you are an exception to the rule, I dare | it? say you are an illustration of it.

you were a school girl, a boy who always every line; and there were twelve 'dearests' mended your pens, hung up your shawl, and fourteen 'adorables,' and didn't count in advance, are indispensable. The expense of and did all your hard sums for you. Do the 'angelics;' and besides all this, you 500 copies has been carefully calculated, and seven you remember how cautiously you would said something about kissing, the watch him, and how you would blush and know Charles, you scarcely everturn away your eyes the moment they met his? Do you remember once when you slipped upon the ice and he ran to your assistance and you thought, as he led you home, the falling down was not so very felt that he could not speak against her had an affair after all, if you could only have father then he has done a ... a ... what I the right one to pick you up? And do wish he had not done."
you remember, too, a time when he was 'Hem! punished, and you could not help crying, though he was too proud to shed a tear himself? You remember all this do you? Well, all this is love; and ten to one, that some boy has filled your thoughts and haunted your dreams many a day, and many to get out the deeper he gets in. Mr. Ira night, long after you had forgotten every vine stood there a moment...it seemed an thing else you learned at school ..... So now, never doubting, but you are a con- tering as he left the room, "it is useless to vert to my doctrine, I will go on with my

I wish I could call Sarah's father an old selves. They will have their own way.' brute, a cross, ugly tyrant, and all this; not And they did have their own way. because I am desirous of abusing him, but merely because it would make my story so romantic and interesting. But as I am de- NEWESTABLISHMENT termined not to sacrifice a man's-character merely for the amusement of my readers especially when I am not too certain that I bave any \_I must confess that he was a very good sort of a man, and loved his daughter with a father's affection. But he was not the only one who loved her, nor was he the only one whose affection for her was returned. There was one Charles somebody, I have forgotten his name.....and this is a true story, I am sure I will not -who possessed so much of her little heart that one would have thought she had none left for any one else. Charles was a very fine fellow, but he lacked one thing which fathers think indispensible in a son-in-law-money-I never could conceive why fathers should refuse to give their daughters to any one who asks for them : but they are nearly all alike in that respect. I was once in love myself.

When the old gentleman discovered his daughter's attachment, he did not fret, and fume and scold, though he was little pleased. He did not 'shut her up without a looking-glass,' giving her nothing but bread and water, and hardly enough of that. Indeed there was no suitable place in the house. There was neither deserted chamber, hung with decaying tapestry which waved fitfully with decaying tapestry which waved fitfully as the cold wind came through the casement; nor was there any damp and fearful vault with its secret subterranean passage leading to every part of creation. To be sure there was a cellar kitchen, but that would not do, for it was not haunted, nothing having been killed there but a cat. And though, to my certain knowledge, the ghosts of cats to my certain knowledge, the ghosts of cats but still he was too poor, and they were both too young to think of matrimony. But should their affection remain unchanged, at the proper time he should have no objection to their union. I am furthermore, as a faithful historian bound to record that the proper time he should have no objection to their union. I am furthermore, as a faithful historian bound to record that the first of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given. the conduct of Sarah was most shamefully unromantic. Instead of retiring to her room and repining at her cruel destiny, she put of Frelighsburg. her arms around his neck, and promised never to marry any one however she might love him, without her dear father's consent. Perhaps it detracted somewhat from the merits of this submissive conduct, that she

felt sure her father must like Charles when he should know him as well as she did. Girls are very apt to have a good opinion of their sweet-hearts. Charles seemed as well satisfied as young gentlemen generally are with things which they cannot avoid. To be sure he said something to Sarah about a runaway match, but then he told her that he loved her a thousand times better because she would not disobey her father

The spirit of Mr. Irvine's strict injunctions they both perhaps violated .- Sundry notes were received by Sarah, whose visits might for aught I know, have been regarded as those of angels; but they certainly were not ' few and far between.' And on several occasions I saw some very suspicious looks ing papers in Charles' office. He said they were law papers. I can't say, but people do not generally write deeds, and disposi-tions on rose colored paper. Thus things went on for a few months.

'Why have you sent for me in such haste; my girl, is there any thing wrong?' 'Oh dear ! yes. You recollect that last

letter you sent me? 'Well and what of it? Nothing was wrong in that, I hope.'

'No; nothing in it was wrong but-6 But what ?

'Indeed, I am not to blame Charles-Well I know you are not to blame be

it what it may.' 'But I suppose I am somewhat to

'Well, well, have it all your own way, only tell me, and I promise you my forgive-Doubtless many a young lady, indignant ness but you have not told me what

'My father has read it, I \_\_\_\_

'The d\_\_\_\_1!'

'Fie Charles! you promised me you would never use that word again.'

'I never will; but 'tis a dfounded I mean....hard case...what kind of correctness: Nay; so far from allowing a letter was it? Were there any 'dears in

Did you ever write me a letter that was Do you remember a long time since, when not full of them? There was a 'dear' in said something about kissing, though you

'And your father saw it? 'Well, if your father has read a letter of yours, and without your consent, then he only arise from an excess of sale beyond his subhas done, -he looked her in the face and

Both started at the interruption, and saw Mr. Irvine standing behind them, quietly paring his nails. Neither of them spoke. It was just one of those cases where a man gets into a bad scrape, and the more he tries age to the lovers ... and turned away mutaddress or to command them. Such headstrong children may as well be left to them-

HE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little Cheaper for Cash.

Cheaper for Cash.
N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

F. B. HUNGERFORD, JAMES MURRAY. Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th 1835. 13-tf

## MARMS

I OR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About

to my certain knowledge, the ghosts of cats can appear to their murderers, they seldom teem inclined. On the contrary, he talked very like a sensible man. He told his daughter that he had perceived the attachment of Charles—that he had no objection to it as far as character &c. was concerned, but still he was too poor, and they were ALSO, in the Township of Sutton, a farm con

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further inform-ation, by applying to the subscriber, in the village

OREN J. KEMP. St. Armand, 27th April, 1835.

CASH paid for yeal skins, by
L. & A. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, April 20th, 4835.

### PROSPECTUS.

MONEY IS POWER.

NDER this title the Subscriber proposes to publish a book on BANKING, dedicated to the intelligent and reflecting portion of the community, which shall convey to the Canadian public, in a condensed form, every necessary information on this deservedly engrossing subject .-As the Author is, and has ever been, a steadfast friend of Banking Institutions, it will be with him a principal object, in as far as in him lies, to impart to his readers just idea of their importance to the prosperity of Commercial and Agricultura communities, that in considering controversial discussions the enquiring mind may become prepared to separate the wheat from the chaff,-the gold from the dross.

To this end it is his intention to notice some of the most popular works deprecatory of Banking, which by their ingenuity and plausibility have injuriously prejudiced the unreflecting against a Paper Currency. Among these we reckon, pre-eminent for mischief, Cobbett's "Paper against

Gold," and Gouge on Banking.

Perhaps no section of the civilized world presents to the plastic powers of an abundant and sound Paper Currency a more expanded and un-obstructing field for the display of their mighty energies, than these fertile appendages of the British Crown,...where Ceres and Pomona are destined to perpetuate their genial reign,...where the bowels equally with the surface of the earth, teem with embryo riches, and where the abundant waters present innumerous channels to the enterprise of commerce to convey their treasures inexhaustible to every foreign clime.

Encouraging however as are indisputabl the natural advantages of these regions to the industry of man, they can serve for nothing but as a reproach to his sagacity if he seeks not for the aid essential to render his labours effectively productive and practically beneficial.

That such aid is alone to be found in an abun

dant currency will be made clear by practical illustrations from the highest authorities: and it will be an especial object of this work so to explain the present position of commerce in relation to the precious metals, as fully to demonstrate that the advancement of the Canadas to the state of opulence for which they seem to have been destined by Providence, can only be effected through the instrumentality of an abundant Paper Cur

reney.

The book will be 8vo. demy, and will contain at least 500 pages of close print, in excellent, clear type, on fine paper, and will be delivered in linen binding. As it will be attended with certain and great expense, a certain sale, and pay in advance, are indispensable. The expense of shillings and sixpence has been found to be the lowest price at which it can be sold, reckoning nothing for the Author's labour of compilation and original composition; for which if he ultimately obtain any pecuniary recompence, it can scription list.

As every exertion will be used to render the work both entertaining and instructive, and most especially plain to every capacity, the Author, with a zealous mind intent upon the public good, indulges the hope that the community at large will, by their ready patronage, expedite the completion of a work upon which the solicitation of partial friends have induced him to enter.

Contemporary Editors in both Provinces publishing this Prospectus four times, shall have a copy of the work. THOMAS DALTON,

Editor Patriot. City Toronto, June 2, 1835.

NOTICE.

HE subscriber offers for sale a small assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. consisting of Eight day brass clocks and timepieces (both plain and ornamented) of his own manufacture, interior to none manufactured in America; English, French and Swiss watches, gold keys and seals, fine gold and jewellers' finger rings, gold and silver breast pins, silver thimbles, ever point pencils, black lead do., gold eyed needles, steel bodkins, pocket pen knives, steel and plated watch chains and keys, plated spoons, green spectacles and goggles, hooks and eyes, pocket wallets and violin strings. All of the above named articles will be sold cheap for cash.

Silver spoons furnished to order.—Clocks and

watches cleaned and repaired as usual. ALSO,

For sale a few pairs thick Shoes, of a superior

quality.

The following articles are offered on one year's eredit, for good security. About two thousand feet of first rate

PINE CLAPBOARDS, A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE WAGGON, SINGLE SLEIGH AND HARNESS.

Wanted to purchase, for which will be given in exchange good property, one or two good TEAM HORSES.

The subscriber, while offering his property for sale, wishes at the same time, to remind those iedebted to him, whose debts have become due, that payment must be made soon, by note or otherwise; this will be considered due notice, and those who delay may find by sad experience that "delays are dangerons."
C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Frelighsburg, June 2, 1835.

FOR SALE, THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is

probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO, the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY,

great bargain to the purchaser. PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

n Brome and other Eastern Townships; very heap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, or any kind of Country Produce. He has con-Brome, May 1st, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber advises all persons indebted to the Notarial and Registry offices, held at this village, to call and settle the same without delay, as in default thereof legal measures will be taken to compel payment.

S. P. LALANNE, Deputy Registrar. Missiskoui County Registry Office. Frelighsburg, 20th April, 1835.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON the only SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

dressings: and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, Is and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT. Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, is and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—
Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henrysvil.e; W. W. Smith, Philipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers thrown the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg.

4 1y

### NEWSTORE

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W.W. SMITH,

AVING lately purchased from A. RHODES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Sati net, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Last. ing, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazettes; Eng. and French Merinoes; blk. gro. de Nap. change able and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacanett, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and mull do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barage, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, crape, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handk'fs; richgauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and aversted, printed, quilting and Marselles Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'dfs. fig'd do., Nankeens, Diaper, Ticking, Pelise Wadding, Straw and Dun-stable Bonnets White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calf skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Brittanai & China Ware. Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed teas, in setts, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber Miesiskoui Bay, June 2, 1835.

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a larger therefore the appearance of the province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has in all its various branches; being supplied with

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and cles in his line of business, which he would ex-

may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.

JACOB COOK. strict attention, neatness and durability of work. manship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.
DAN B. GILBERT. Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

PAOR SALE, PLOUGHS and Plough POINTS, part of the purchase money will be paid in adbridge Ploughs. Inquire of 11. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, 27th April, 1835.

## FACTORY.

HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his

### WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a seperior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 30lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such

## 10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of perhaps better. perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts.

Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESS-ING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Frelightburg, is anthorised to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS. Sheldon, June 30, 1835.

### SMITH'S CHEAP STORE.

HE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in gento inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening one of the most general and complete assortments of

## GOODS

ever offered for sale in this section of country; and at prices that all who will favor him with a call, and examine the quality of the goods, will voluntarily assent is the best and cheapest that has ever been offered in any part of Lower or Upper Canada. For particulars see Hand Bill, to which large additions have been made.

W. W. SMITH. Missiskoui Bay, June 23, 1835.

HE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

## TAILORING BUSINESS.

all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Philipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, s a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed

DANIEL FORD. Jnne 23 4835

FOR SALE,

SMALL FARM, consisting of twenty-five acres of first rate land for grain or grass, well watered and under good improvement, with a good Framed House thereon. Said Farm is situated about five miles East of this Village, in the Seigniory of St. Armand. For further particulars enquire of W. R. SEARLE. Frelighsburg, July 21, 1835.

## FARM FOR SALE.

HE undersigned offers for sale, at a great bargain, lot No. 9 in the fourth range of ots in the Township of Farnham. - All persons are cautioned against committing trespass upon said lot of land, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigours of the law.

For further particulars enquire of Doct. Chams berlin, of Frelighsburg, or of the undersigned. ALFRED NASH.
Farnham, June 2, 1835.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
QUEBEC, 3d February, 1810.

ESOLVED, That after the close of the present session, before any petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private bill, whether for the erection of a bridge or bridges for the regulation of a server of the production Young lysen, twankay, hyson skin and black teas; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovadó do.

200 hugh Livarrool Salt—coarse Western do. muscovadó do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do.

50 barls. superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, be dose not besidate to believe that he shall obtain

Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any petitions after the first fifteen days of each session.

Resolved, That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented old Establishment.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the busiless of piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning whether they propose to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still expected read have in their respective papers in the language in which they are printed, until the next meeting of the Legislature. 4th March, 1834.

## LOOK AT THIS!

HE Subscriber is authorized to contract for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND IS not SHINGLE, to be delivered at Missiskoui Bay, between this period and the end of the year 1836. Ample security will be required for the due performance, in which case the one fourth

M. V. BINGHAM.

St. Armand, May 22, 1835.